Claims:

1. A method of treating or preventing a condition susceptible to treatment with an ALK inhibiting agent which comprises inhibiting ALK or a gene fusion thereof with a compound of formula I

wherein

X is $=CR^0$ - or =N-;

- each of R⁰, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₈alkyl; C₂-C₈alkenyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl-C₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkoxyC₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkoxyC₁-C₈alkyl; arylC₁-C₈alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C₁-C₈alkoxy, carboxy or C₁-C₈alkoxycarbonyl;
- or R³ and R⁴ form together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are attached a 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring and comprising additionally 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;
- or each of R¹, R² and R³, independently, is halogen; halo-C₁-C₂alkyl; C₁-C₂alkoxy; halo-C₁-C₂alkoxy; hydroxyC₁-C₂alkoxy; C₁-C₂alkoxyC₁-C₂alkoxy; aryl; arylC₁-C₂alkoxy; heteroaryl; heteroaryl-C₁-C₄alkyl; 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring; nitro; carboxy; C₂-C₂alkoxycarbonyl; C₂-C₂alkylcarbonyl; -N(C₁-C₂alkyl)C(O) C₁-C₂alkyl; -N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; -CON(R¹⁰)R¹¹; -SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; or -C₁-C₄-alkylene-SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; wherein each of R¹⁰ and R¹¹ independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₂alkyl; C₂-C₂alkenyl; C₃-C₂cycloalkyl; C₃-C₂cycloalkyl; C₃-C₂cycloalkyl; C₁-C₂alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₂alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₂alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₂alkyl; (C₁-C₂alkyl)-carbonyl; arylC₁-C₂alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C₁-C₂alkoxy, carboxy or C₂-C₂alkoxycarbonyl; or 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring;
- or R¹ and R² form together with the C-atoms to which they are attached aryl or a 5 to 10 membered heteroaryl residue comprising one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or
- each of R⁵ and R⁶ independently is hydrogen; halogen; cyano; C₁-C₈alkyl; halo-C₁-C₈alkyl; C₂-C₈alkenyl; C₂-C₈alkynyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkylC₁-C₈alkyl; C₅-C₁₀arylC₁-C₈alkyl;

each of R7, R8 and R9 is independently hydrogen; hydroxy; C1-C8alkyl; C2-C8alkenyl; halo-C₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkoxy; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkylC₁-C₈alkyl; arylC₁-C₈alkyl; -Y-R¹² wherein Y is a direct bond or O and R¹² is a substituted or unsubstituted 5, 6 or 7 membered heterocyclic ring comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; carboxy; (C₁-C₈alkoxy)-carbonyl; -N(C₁₋₈alkyl)-CO-NR¹⁰R¹¹; -CONR¹⁰R¹¹; -N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹); -SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; R⁷ and R⁸ or R⁸ and R⁹, respectively form together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring.

in free form or salt form.

- 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein at most one of R1, R2 or R3 is -CON(R10)R11; or -SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹.
- 3. A method of claim 1 wherein the condition is a proliferative disease.
- 4. A method of claim 1 wherein a gene fusion containing ALK is inhibited.
- 5. Use of a compound of formula I

wherein

X is $=CR^0$ - or =N-:

- each of R⁰, R¹, R², R³ and R⁴ independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₀alkyl; C₂-C₀alkenyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl-C₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkoxyC₁-C₈alkyl; arylC₁-C₈alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C₁-C₈alkoxy, carboxy or C₁-C₈alkoxycarbonyl;
- or R3 and R4 form together with the nitrogen and carbon atoms to which they are attached a 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring and comprising additionally 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S;
- or each of R¹, R² and R³, independently, is halogen; halo-C₁-C₀alkyl; C₁-C₀alkoxy; halo-C₁- C_8 alkoxy; hydroxy C_1 - C_8 alkoxy; C_1 - C_8 alkoxy C_1 - C_8 alkoxy; aryl C_1 - C_8 alkoxy; heteroaryl; heteroaryl-C₁-C₄alkyl; 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring; nitro; carboxy; C_2 - C_8 alkoxycarbonyl; C_2 - C_8 alkylcarbonyl; -N(C_1 - C_8 alkyl)C(O) C_1 - C_8 alkyl; -N(R^{10}) R^{11} :

- -CON(R¹⁰)R¹¹; -SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; or -C₁-C₄-alkylene-SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; wherein each of R¹⁰ and R¹¹ independently is hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₈alkyl; C₂-C₈alkenyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl-C₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkoxyC₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkoxyC₁-C₈alkyl; hydroxyC₁-C₈alkyl; (C₁-C₈alkyl)-carbonyl; arylC₁-C₈alkyl which optionally may be substituted on the ring by hydroxy, C₁-C₈alkoxy, carboxy or C₂-C₈alkoxycarbonyl; or 5 to 10 membered heterocyclic ring;
- or R¹ and R² form together with the C-atoms to which they are attached aryl or a 5 to 10 membered heteroaryl residue comprising one or two heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or
- each of R^5 and R^6 independently is hydrogen; halogen; cyano; C_1 - C_8 alkyl; halo- C_1 - C_8 alkyl; C_2 - C_8 alkenyl; C_2 - C_8 alkynyl; C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl; C_3 - C_8 cycloalkyl; C_5 - C_{10} aryl C_1 - C_8 alkyl;
- each of R⁷, R⁸ and R⁹ is independently hydrogen; hydroxy; C₁-C₈alkyl; C₂-C₈alkenyl; halo-C₁-C₈alkyl; C₁-C₈alkoxy; C₃-C₈cycloalkyl; C₃-C₈cycloalkylC₁-C₈alkyl; arylC₁-C₈alkyl; -Y-R¹² wherein Y is a direct bond or O and R¹² is a substituted or unsubstituted 5, 6 or 7 membered heterocyclic ring comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; carboxy; (C₁-C₈alkoxy)-carbonyl; -N(C₁₋₈alkyl)-CO-NR¹⁰R¹¹; -CONR¹⁰R¹¹; -N(R¹⁰)(R¹¹); -SO₂N(R¹⁰)R¹¹; R⁷ and R⁸ or R⁸ and R⁹, respectively form together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl comprising 1, 2 or 3 heteroatoms selected from N, O and S; or a 5 or 6 membered carbocyclic ring.

in free form or salt form;

for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment of a hematological and neoplastic disease.

- 6. A use according to claim 5 wherein at most one of R^1 , R^2 or R^3 is -CON(R^{10}) R^{11} ; or -SO₂N(R^{10}) R^{11} .
- 3. A use according to claim 5 wherein the condition is a proliferative disease.
- 4. A use according to claim 5 wherein a gene fusion containing ALK is inhibited.